THE ANTI-SILVER BILLS. Both Were Knocked Out-Marvellon Activity of Buck Kilgore - How He Trimmed Suspension Day of Its Privilege -The Wrong Men at the Helm in the Sil ver Pight-How It Was Lost When It Might Have Meen Won-The Scene in the

House When It Was Under Considera-

tion-The Result of Mugwamp Diplomacy, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The House is again in the doldrums. It expedited its work ast week, but failed to do so this week. Only seventeen working days are left. It is easy to analyze the situation. There is work that must be done to keep the Government in runing order, and work that ought to be done for the benefit of the nation. The former serves lated. Eight of the thirteen great appropria-tion bills had passed the House on Thursday. They were the Army, the District of Columbia. tifications, the Sundry Civil, the Consular and Diplomatic, the Military Academy, the General Deficiency, and the Legislative, Exscutive, and Judicial Appropriation bills. The Indian, the Post Office, the Agricultural, the Pension, and the Naval Appropriation bills are now on the calendar. Both Houses have agreed upon the Army and the District of Columbia bills, and they have gone to the

President! The appropriation bills are kept in the way of other legislation as much as possible. Vainly does the Committee on Rules try to clear the way by special orders. The fillbuster invariably shows his head. Buck Kilgore strangled the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, because there was no cloture in the special order granting two days for its consideration. Its friends then fell back upon Suspension Day. On this day bills may be called up by individuals or committees. They are not subject to amendment, and a vote must be taken under the rules after half an hour's debate. Only one dilatory motion is allowed, and that is a metion to adjourn.

On last Monday it was understood that the Speaker was to recognize Gen. Oates of Alabams, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, to move to suspend the rules and take up the Torrey bill. Very few imagined that Suspension Day could be frittered away by fillbustering. Yet this is exactly what hannened. Buck Kilgors knocked the day to smithereens. He was aided by conflicting interests in the House.

The Torrey bill was not the only bill that might be called up. The Anti-Option bill the Green Bridge bill, the Paddock Pure Food bill, and other measures to which there is a bitter opposition lay in its wake. The opponents of each bill pooled their issues, but they pooled them ellently and in a way that could not easily be detected. They simply refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. When a call of the House was made they an-

Circumstances favored the Texan. The House had changed its hour of meeting from 12 M. to 11 A. M. Very few members appeared at prayer at such an early hour. When the Speaker ordered the Clerk to read the journal Buck Kilgore shouted:

Mr. Reed.—The gentleman from Texas made a motion that when the House adjourn it adjourn till Wednesday next; and pending that motion he proposed to make another one. Is not that first in order? Can the gentleman from Tennessee interrupt him in making a privileged motion by a motion for a suspension of the

Mr. McMillin-In reply to that I desire to say that the motion which the gentleman from Texas makes, being a non-debatable motion, necessarily exhausts itself when made, and he has the floor no further, unless the Chair again recognizes him. Mr. Reed-lie has the right to continue, for the pur-

Mr. Read—lie has the right to continue, for the pur-pose of making a privileged motion, which motion is superior to the motion to suspend the rules. I submit that to the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair would state to the gentle-

man from Naine that the gentleman from Texas has no greater right to make a continuing motion, as the gentleman from Maine denotes it, than any other Mr. Reed-Precisely; but he had the preference for

it, was one always in order.

The Speaker-But the gentleman from Tennessee ha

made a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Reed-But the gentleman from Tennessee could not interrupt the gentleman from Texas when he was proposing to make a privileged motion. That is our system, you know. I do not approve the system, but I would like to have it carried out, because it has, when carried out, a logical beauty.

weild like to lave it carried out, because it has, when carried out, a logical beauty.

Then there was a snar! Kilgore, McMillin. Reed, and the Speaker, all talked at once. Kilgore protosted against the manner in which he was taken from the floor. Reed insisted that the motion to suspend the rules and approve the journal was out of order, and Speaker Crisp tried to explain the situation.

There was a wordy discussion over the point of order. Tull Hynum of Indiana took part, Rilgore reared, and Col. Hatch of Missouri flooded the House with parliamentary lore. At times the broad Yankee accent of Tom Reed was heard, apparently indignant, but with an indignation saturated with sarcasm. Gen. Catchings of Mississippi was the first to give form to the situation. He suggested that when the Texan made his motion that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday, he had no right to follow it with a motion to take a recess. He said page 380 of the Digest would show that a member may submit more than one motion in connection with a pending proposition if the latter motion is of a higher dignity than the former. A motion to take a recess was not of higher dignity than a motion that when the House adjourn it be to meet on a given day.

than a motion that when the House adjourn it be to meet on a given day.

Tom Reed came in here with the remark that it could not be competent for any one to move to suspend the rules and approve the journal when the journal had not yet been read.

Mr. McMillin replied by quoting a decision of Speaker Carlisis on Jan 11, 1880. Before the journal was approved on that day, Gen. Weaver of lows made a motion to take a re-

journ might be in order before the journal was approved, but that the motion to rake a recess was in the nature of business, and could not be entertained.

Mr. McMillin then called attention to the fact that since that Congress a special rule had been adopted concerning reports from the Committee on Rules, but this special rule was not involved here. Mr. Bynum of Indiana, however, said that the language of the special rule was: "It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules." Clause 5, Rule 16, says: "A motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, a motion to adjourn, and to take a recess shall always be in order." The language, it will be seen, is identical. The word "always" would have the same effect in both cases. Mr. Bynum did not allude to the fact that in the last session the Speaker made a decision based upon the word "always." The Committee on Rules called up a resolution granting time for the consideration of the Free Coinage bill before the reading of the journal. The anti-sliver men, under the lead of Gen. Tracey, raised a point of order on it. It was evident that they intended to fillbuster over the reading of the journal to prevent the consideration of the resolution. The calling up of the report from the Committee on Rules prevented this because under the rules there can be no fillbustering over such a report. The Speaker overruled the noint of order, basing his ruling upon rule 11, which says:

It shall always be in order to callup for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules.

To show that he was right in making this ruling Mr. Crisp called attention to rule 20, which reads:

The presentation of reports of committees of centerence shall always be in order except when the journal abeing read.

The presentation of reports of committees of confer-ence shall always be in order except when the journal is being read.

The presentation of reports of committees of cenference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read.

In making his decision on Kilgore's attempt to filinuster on Monday last the Speaker stated the question very clearly:

"The gentleman from Texas." said he "moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it beto meet on Wedneeday next, whereupon the Chair recognized the gentleman from Tennessee to move to suspend the rules and approve the journal. The gentleman from Texas then stated that he desired to make a motion to take a recess. The gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Read) made the same point of order, that is, that when the gentleman from Texas made the motion he did, that he had a right to make another motion of a privileged character under the rules, and that the gentleman from Tennesses could not be recognized to take him off the floor. It is a sufficient reply to that proposition to state that the motion made by the gentleman from Texas to take a recess was not in order, pending the motion made by the gentleman from Texas to take a recess was not in order, pending the motion made by the gentleman from the state that the motion made by the gentleman from Texas to take a recess was not in order, a further poin was made that before the reading of the journal the motion to he in order. A further poin was made that before the reading of the journal the motion of the gentleman from Texas was not in order. The Speaker ruled that when a member had been recognized by him to make a motion to suspend the rules, that motion was of the highest privilege. He ruled in substance that after a motion to adjourn had been made, and a member recognized to move to suspend the rules, pending the motion to adjourn the motion to suspend the rules was of higher privilege the motion to adjourn the motion to suspend the rules was of higher privilege and an amount of the gentleman and pending that submitted a particular day, and, pending the taubulted a

Huck Kligore was a little at sea as to what the ruling was.

"I made a motion," said he, "to adjourn to a particular day, and, pending that, submitted a motion to take a recess till 5 o'clock to-day, two separate and distinct motions. A gentleman made the point of order that a motion for a recess could not be entertained. Another gentleman made the point of order on the motion to adjourn to a particular day that that motion could not be entertained, as it was the transaction of business before the reading of the journal. The Chair has overruled both points of order."

Speaker Crisp gazed at the Texan, saying. "The Chair stated exactly the point ruled upon."

when a call of the House was masse they are swered to their names, but when tailers were appointed to secure a voting querum they remained in their seats, refusing to pass through the human gate at the mouth of the main asse and be counted. How Buck Kilgore did the business is worth a description.

"The Chair stated exactly the point ruled upon."
"Well, sir." replied the Texan, "I wish to appeal from the ruling of the Chair."
"The gentleman from Texas appeals from the ruling of the Chair." the Speaker said.
"And I wish to state the ruling from which I appeal." Mr. Rilgore continued. "It is the ruling sustaining the point of order that a motion to take a recess could not be entertained."

tained."
Col. Hatch then moved to table the appeal.
It was tabled, 175 to 1.
"Now." continued Mr. Kilgore, "I appeal from the other decision of the Chair—"
"But the Chair cannot entertain two appeals from the same decision." the Speaker said.
"But there were two separate and distinct matters and two points of order." Mr. Kilgore responded.

Buck Rilgors shouted:

"I make the point of order that there is no quorum present."

Recognizing this fact, the Speaker ordered the Clerk to call the roll. This was done, but not entirely to the satisfaction of the Texan. During the call he shouted:

"I understand that the Clerk is marking gentlemen as present who have not answered to their names. I would like to know if its true."

The Speaker replied that he had no information upon the subject, and ordered the Clerk to resume the roll call. At its conclusion he announced that 210 members had answered to their names—176 is a quorum. Buck Kilgore then moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, "and pending that, Mr. Speaker," he shouted, but he got no further.

Benton McMillin raised his hands in a side alse and in a clarion voice cried, "I move to suspend the rules and approve the journal of the House."

The Speaker recognized Mr. McMillin, thus taking Mr. Kilgore from the floor while he was making his motion. The Record gives the following interesting dialogue:

Nr. Kilgore—I move that when the House adjourn, it was a claim bill brought the poponents of different bills in a quorum. Thereupon Mr. McMillin's motion or a division there were sixty odd votes less than a quorum. Thereupon Mr. McMillin's motion or a division there were sixty odd votes less than a quorum. Thereupon Mr. McMillin's motion or a division there were sixty odd votes less than a quorum. Thereupon Mr. McMillin's motion or a division there were sixty odd votes less than a quorum. Thereupon Mr. McMillin got the yeas and nays, and forty votes more than a quorum were shown. The dodgers did not want to appear on the record.

The first bill was one that came over from the last suspension day. It was a claim bill brought up by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims. Mr. Kilgore demanded a second. Enough the first part of the chair on the points of the Texan. The motion of the Chair on the point of order, and appear on the rules and approve the journal of the committee

brought up by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims. Mr. Kilgore—I move that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, and pending that, Mr. Speaker—I have a motion before the House, and 1 have the hoor on that motion.

The Speaker—The gentieman has not the Soor. The gentieman made his motion and—
Mr. Kilgore—I moved that when the House adjourn to meet on Wednesday.

The Speaker—The Chair understood the gentieman's motion. The gentieman from Texas moves that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday. Pending that motion—
Mr. Kilgore—Pending the motion that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday. The Speaker—The pending that motion—
Mr. Kilgore—Pending that motion—
Mr. Kilgore—I moved that the House adjourn to meet on Wednesday.

Mr. Kilgore—I move that when the House adjourn to meet on Wednesday and the rules and approve the journal.

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Mr. Kilgore—I move the House and approve the journal.

Mr. Kilgore—I move the House and approve the journal moved a call of the House. When the House adjourn to meet on Wednesday upon a vote. After this adjournal to would get a division upon a reconsideration.

Meantiman for Texas made a motion and the moved that the house adjournal to meet on Wednesday.

Mr. Kilgore—I moved that when the House adjournal to would get a division upon a reconsideration.

Meantiman for Texas made a motion and the moved that the house adjournal to division the various bills gladly voted for an adjournment, and their votes device to excuse the member and then moved to dispense with all further proceed—

Mr. Kilgore—I moved that when the House a

11. Public interest this week centred in the effort to repeal the Sherman Silver law. Don Dickinson, Henry Villard, and others said to be close to the incoming Administration via-ited Washington. It is difficult to say who was taken into their confidence. Certain it is that many a Democrat who favored the repeal of the Sherman Silver act was not aware of their presence. Conferences were called dur-ing their presence and after their departure. but the invitations to the conferences were not general. Only a select few were invited. The New York delegation held a caucus, and were unanimously in favor of the bill. Henry Bacon, Chairman of the Committee on Bankhis committee, the leader in the fight. He is conservative and eminently practical. Michael D. Harter of Ohio and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts were apparently self-appointed lieutenants. The silver men say that

they were the real leaders in the fight.

The Andrew-Cate bill, which called up at this time the silver question in the House, was a conservative measure. The central and important point in the bill was the absolute repeal of the first section of the Sherman law. containing the authority for the purchase of silver builion and the issuing of Treasury notes therefor.

It was obvious that two matters were undisposed of by such repeat.

First—No use for so much of the sliver bullion as represented the excess in its coinage value above the number of silver dollars need-

and no authority given to coin them.

Becond—The increase of the circulating medium of the country under existing law depended upon the issue of Treasury notes in payment for silver builden, and the reperl of the authority to purchase buildon left unauthorized any further increase of the circulating medium. The bill, therefore, to meet the views of the gentlemen who insist that there is not enough circulating medium in the country, provided in its first section that the national banks should be authorized to issue deposited by them, which made pos-sible an increase of about \$17,000,-000 in the circulating medium. The currency thus issued would have been dis-

tributed to the banks as called for, and would have thus gone into every section of the country. As it cost nothing to the banks to get this currency, if, as claimed, there was need for it in the more remote sections of the country it would certainly have been called for and used, and would not only have increased the currency, but would have distributed the in-crease instead of concentrating it as now in the hands of the few bullion brokers who sell to the Sub-Treasury in New York nine-tenths of the bullion purchased by the Government, and

who therefore receive nine-tenths of the in-creased circulation under the Sherman law. The second section of the bill provided for a reduction of taxation upon the circulation of national banks for the purpose of inducing the banks which claim that there is no profit in circulation to take out the circulation which the first section authorized, and to increase the amount of their bonds deposited, because the circulation to be obtained on such addi-

tional deposit could be profitably used. other increase in circulation by directing the sion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This would have put into circulation as speedily as the mints could coin and the Treasury pay

ver dollars. These provisions dealt, as Mr. Bacon's committee believed, intelligently and fairly with the existing condition of the Treasury, in no way conflicted with the demand for additional currency, and provided free coinage of sliver, limited only by the capacity of the mints and the demands upon the Treasury, until the silver now belonging to the people of the United States should be changed from silver bullion into silver dollars. It did not attempt to determine what should be done thereafter, but it did provide for all the silver coinage which the capacity of the mints make possible for the next eighteen months. Before that time a

it did provide for all the silver coinage which the capacity of the mints make possible for the next eighteen months. Before that time a new Congress and the incoming Administration would have had ample opportunity to deal safely with this disputed question.

There was no trouble about securing consideration of the measure. The difficulty was to bring the House to a vote. How to do this was a question of the gracest consideration. The Committee on Rules had the power to report a special order with a cloture in it. The Democratic cancus, when considering the rules, had given it this power, with the understanding that no cloture would be ordered without a request in writing from the majority of the Democratic members of the House.

The silver men in the previous session had endeavored to get a majority of the Democratic to sign a petition for a cloture on the Free Coinage bill. They had failed. The anti-silver men in this session knaw that it would be futile to nitempt the same movement. They endeavored to find some other way in which to secure a cloture. It was proposed to petition the Committee on Rules, when it brought in its special order for consideration, to allow an amendment providing that a vote should be taken at a given time.

It was thought that a majority of the Democratic members of the House might be induced to sign such a petition. But the effort to secure the necessary number of signatures falled. There were Democrats who favored the repeal of the Sherman law, but who believed that their cancus obligations would not allow them to sign such a petition. But they had agreed that no cloture should be brought in, except upon the written request of an anjority of the Democrats of the House. The special order requested would give the Republicans of the House, acting with a minority of the Democrats were probably willing to accede to the wishes of the incoming Administration, they were not willing to violate what they considered their paramount party allegiance.

Special reports from the Committee on Rul liver men an opportunity to test the sense of

when then, Catchings called up the speeds of order he granted an hour's debate upon it before demanding, the previous question. In other words, he did not yield the floor so that an amendment could be offered but simply and the opponents of the measura.

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SIROCCO AND SUN IN SICILY

QUAINT TOWNS AND WILD SCENERY THAT BASK IN THEIR WARMTH. A Curious Land Whither Wander Honey

moon Couples and Visitors Seeking a Gental Climate—Makeshifts and Foverty-stricken Grandeur of the Island's Nobility. Palermo, Feb. 1.-At Palermo the chief thing is the climate. Afterward there is the life of the brarding hotels, the beauty of the mountains and sea, the mild interest of Bicilian peasant types, and the milder interest of the outward life of nobles. There is the architecture of the town, which groups itself about the stormy history of the island. Lastly, there is the life of the city of Palermo. 250,000 inhabitants, with a cathedral, a university, four theatres, and one music hall.

The German proprietor of the Hotel de France has given much attention to the cli-When the sun shines, as it often does,



LOOKING FOR THE CLIMATE.

warmth and sweetness to the air and such a golden brightness to the grimy Palace of the Inquisition in the Piazza Marina that it shines like a castle of the New Jerusalem, he refers to it with pride, as if it were his own work. The spirit of the head long ago communicated itself to the members. The Swiss chamber-maids, the Neapolitan chef, and the studious garçons from the Rhine, struggling over English spelling books for the Chicago Exposition, steal away in the quiet hour which the Germans call the Abendroth to look out on the Mediterranean, rippling in glorified bottlegreen and amethyst and opal. But they only

look for the morrow's climate.

There are four large hotels at Palermo. They have each a pension, which is something over \$2 a day. There are no outside restaurants worthy of the name. Each of the hotel pro-prietors privately assures his guests that his house alone daily receives its ment direct from the Lago Maggiore. The guests in each hotel are called on to believe what the proprietor



THE ENGLISH COUPLE. says of his rivals. One place has malaria from an overgrowth of palms, and it retorts that the other is damp from its nearness to the sea-When people change their hotels, as sometimes happens, they must change their convictions. In all of them the food is good. There are fresh peas and other spring vegetables throughout the winter, there are Neapolitanices, fish in profusion, much fruit, and cheap, wholesome wine of the island. Of more importance still, it is possible to have a fire in most of the private rooms, something which a

northerner is sure to need in this climate of At the table d'hôte there are always Italians enough to keep up a lively noise. There are more Americans than English, and more Germans than Americans. In the evening after dinner there is nothing to do but sit in the salon, which is furnished in red plush, and, when necessary, heated by a furnace. Young married couples remain demure and silent for a time, then softly steal away. With the others it is the hour for confidences about the only possible common topics-past experience of other pensions, local sightseeing, and the climate of Palermo.

Speaking of newly married couples, Palermo is their paradise. Later on they recommend Malta, but Paiermo is for the honeymoon. The English language is not known on the streets, nor French, nor German. Even Italian is not understood by the bulk of Sicilians. Cab fare is exorbitant at two frances an hour; the downtroiden peasants do not dream of criticising well-dressed strangers, and they scarcely have the confidence to look them in the face.

Doubtless Sicily is magnificent. Here at Palermo, from the Monte Pellegrino on the northwest to the cliffs at the southeast, there stretches the bay, more beautiful than that of Naples, rounded like a half moon, with accessories of purple neals, plantations of tall, rustling reeds, with olives and vineyards and groves of appressives, ruined strong towers, and flocks of decorative goats and shepherds, equal to the best stage setting of an opera. Sicily is hilly and mountainous throughout its whole extent. The coasts are steen and rocky, with scarcely any flat exceptions. The volcanic and mineral character of the soil gives a neculiar sherry-like taste even to the weaker table wines, and the inaccessible character of much of the interior has furnished sure retreats to lawlessness in every age. Today brigandage survives in the persons of half a dozen outlaws and their sympathizers, and solitary travel away from the coast towns is not too safe. Outside Palermo there is no beauty of nature that one cannot see. The country roads which skirt Monte Pellegrino give access to virgin rocks and unvisited ravines and valleys, that have never been explored by the tourist or the tripper, while from many a sheltered nook the plaintive strains of the shepherd's reed or the incoherent interweaving chords of the goatskin bagpine give Malta, but Palermo is for the honeymoon. The English language is not known on the streets.



"GRORGE, I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO BEGIN." a sense of life to solitude. The country peo-ple are quiet and civil, scarcely merry, but hever curious. If one wants rules, there are rules averywhere.

ple are quiet and civil, scarcely merry, but hever curious. If one wants ruins, there are ruins everywhere.

It was as late as the second half of the last century when middle age institutions tegan to be abolished in Sicily, and only in 1812 the island was finally rescued from the condition of a mediaval feudal state. Up to that time the peasant population were in the condition of seria, practically unable to leave the land of the noble on which they were born. The internal wars of great families had in previous centuries built up an aisolutely lawless autilie sentiment, which resulted in a curious town life, that still exists. Sicily has more iterative built up an aisolutely lawless autilies sentiment, which resulted in a curious town life, that still exists. Sicily has more iteratives built up an aisolutely lawless autilies than any other of the former Italian States, she has nothing else. There are scarcely any towns under 5,000 in population and no solitary farmhouse life. The reason is that persons and property in the old times were unsafe.

The common people swarm in the large towns. They are polits, obliging, and quick witted though perhaps lour in every five can patther read nor write. They dress it all tinds of edds and ends, which they are con-



FLOWER SELLER OF PALKEMO.

There is a saying that the odors of Spain are those of incenss, violets, and latrines; in Sicily you must aubtract at least the violets. But there is no harm in the common people, who live industriously, devoured by usurers, landlords, and middlemen, all of whom are padroni. The feudal system has left several other curious relics. The first is the absence of a preponderating middle class, as in Germany, France, England, and America. The second is the great legion of the volles. Every family that once possessed land is noble. The other evening, at the one café chantant of Paiermo,



A NOBLE OF PALERMO.

there sat in front of me two counts, a prince to the right, two barons to the left, with counts and barons behind me. All were quite young men. They had the dress and physical advantages of honest bank clerks in America; but their manners would be the social ruin of any one in the United States above the grade of a policeman. Self-conscious, affected, leering, in white gloves and single glasses, they interrupted the performers or applauded with slow, pretentious waving of the arms. It is still the habit of laddes of Palermo never to enter a shop or walk upon the street. Everything is done from the carriage window, because of the gilded youth. At the present time their gallantry is in a state of transition, for since an American girl cut a young count across the face with a riding whip the public sentiment is weering round. On that occasion, two years ago, it was with difficulty that the American is regime to the influence of the newspapers was turned to her side.

American heiresses need have little feat of bogus italian counts, for the same reason that there is no imitation Italian wine—the real article is too cheap. The possession of a title in Palermo gives nothing great of itself; but its indispensable accompaniment is a carriage, horses, and driver in livery. To maintain these on an income of next to nothing a year it is often necessary to eat maccaroni and thick soup for a regular diet, do a great part of one's housework in gloomy, faded apartments, and sit about in old clothes all day long, to await the magic hour of 3 P. M. Then mother and daughter don their finery, the carriage is driven to the door, and it begins—the long ceremonious drive to La Favorita anithe Glardino Inglese.

There is one ingenious method of keeping up your coach man in Palermo, in other times, helore so many of the higher families became impoverished, a habit had grown up for families to send their carriages, empty, to the funerals of brother nobles, even though they were at feud. Each coachman was given the A NOBLE OF PALERMO.



equivalent of five francs as an honorarium by the mourning family. It was nothing then. To-day it is like the bread of life. At such rich man's funeral a hundred empty carriages appear. Each of the hundred coachmen collects his five francs which custom has imposed, and these windfalls must form the groater part of his remuneration. He too, goes through a transformation at 3 o'clock each afternoon. In the morning he may be a shoemaker or a barber. In the afternoon he is a flower of aristocracy, in blue and gold and glossy black, erect. grave, black, but watching furtively from the corner of his eye the aged rich folks in the carriage promenade beosath the palms and cypress trees. From which will come his next five francs?



THE COACHMAN OF THE COUNTESS.

This haughty procession to La Favorita, which often deceives the stranger, does not represent the rich and living nobility of Sicily; and their struggles to keep up their state are not pathetic. They have been as they are now for generations, pretentious and self-satisfied.

The signs of their past greatness, however, abound throughout the city. Palermo was the first European city to run its two great streets in straight lines at right angles to each other, according to our American plan. Along these two thoroughtares the life of commerce gives a new and modern air. But in the streets leading off from them there are the massive remains of what were once noble relaces. The streets themselves are narrow, as in common in this climate where the sun for the greater part of the year is looked on rather as an enemy than a friend. But the buildings are lofty, and the first and second floors seem to us of needless and extravagant height. The front is in a solid brown stone which abounds here, and is easily carved. There are heavy balconies with atone balustrades to each of the windows, and the great portal mounts up to the height of all orders to the process of the readers supported by carved columns, with vines growing around upper balconies. Sometimes a long and high-arched corridor leads to a second interior court, and around one of them winds the broad staircase, up which a host of retainers could march to the reception rooms of the former proprietors.

still remain in the possession of the original families. Some have been given to nuns who have been dispossessed of their convents under the new regime, but many are occupied simply as tenement houses by the poor, and are given over to grime and rude housekeeping.

As everywhere in Italy, there is a great deal of sight-seeing in the churches, which abound in every quarter. But most of them were so thoroughly repaired in the grotesque ill taste of the last century that they excite no enthusiasm in the lovers of art. The exterior of the cathedral, a gate or two in the old city, a chapsi in the old royal palace, which date from the time of the Normans and show signs of Arab work manshin, will excite some of that interest which travellers experience in the Moorish parts of Spain. But in the main the interest of Palermo is rather in the present life, the scenery, and the climate. It is in reach, however, by easy excursions, of the interesting Greek remains of Syracuse and Girgenti, and in the summer there is Æins to climb, at the other and of the Island. This, however, involves travel like that from one end of England to the other, for Sicily is no small part of the earth.

In Palermo, again, on the great drive, there is a theatre so big that it has never been finished or used; and there is another theatre, the Politeama Garibaidi, which would be considered large and beautiful in any part of Euclident and there is another theatre, the Politeama Garibaidi, which would be considered large and beautiful in any part of Euclident and there is another theatre, the Politeama Garibaidi, which would be considered large and beautiful in any part of Euclident and there is another theatre, the



THE TOURIST AND THE CUSTODIAN.

TOPS, where I have heard opera excellently given by a company from Milan. At the recent rendering of "Loreley," which is the latest Italian masterplece destined to rival the "Cavalleria Rusticann," Catalani, the composer, was called enthusiastically before the curtain more than twenty times. Perhaps the German legend, which it handles, did not preposses the audience against it, though Mascagni had been content with a humble Sicilian tale. The Triple Alliance is popular in Italy among the educated, and the enthusiastic members of the audience seemed to be taken chiefly from the thousand and mere students who are here at the university.

Talermo is deficient, however, in amusements of the people themselves, such as abound in Soville and other Spanish cities. This is, perhaps, the strongest commentary on the sad and separate life of the lower classes in Sicily. The winter visitor who seeks amusement will be obliged to content himself with going about in the sun, when it shines, and when it rains in waiting for the sirecco.

The sirecco is a hot periodical storm wind that blows across the Mediterranean from Libyan sands into the peris of Sicily. At Palermo it is still feverishly dry, despite the THE TOURIST AND THE CUSTODIAN.



KEKOSKEE'S OWN FISH YARN. IT TARES SOO PERSONS TO THE IT vidence Strong Enough to Mang a Thousand Men Goes With It, but the Witnesses Acknowledge That, White H Ze True, It Is Impossible to Belleve Jt. From Forest and Stream.

Acknowledge That, While it is Tree, it is Empossible to Belleve it.

Pron Forciand Street.

I have received permission to tell the Kekoskee fish story, provided that I do so in a careful and temperate manner. I do not know how to copy this injunction better than by giving it in the words of Br. Clark of Mayville. Wis., from whom we first heard it.

These events happened before the war," said he. They are so singular and improbable that I always hesitate about telling the story. You will probably laugh at me and not believe me, yet every word of this is true.

"The winter of 1950 was very cold. At that time a vast lake covered the whole ground where Horicon marsh now is. This lake was full of fish, and when the ice had forcen deep over every portion of the lake these lish became distressed for air. The block River, as you know, is a lively stream here, and, as you have noticed, it has a stretch of switt water just below the great dam at kekoskes. The hand is the stream of the story of the lake the second of the lake of the second of the lake the line of the skip. I have looked with your on the lake occurred.

"On the lake of the second of the lake the

AT THE OFFIR—ALL NORES.

The influence were alreaded into the every characteristic than the second of the every characteristic than the second of the every characteristic than the every